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This company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago at \$5 for the round trip, good going on all trains of JUNE 14; good to return on all trains until JUNE All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago. |No. *1 |No. *17 | No. 3 |No. *7 |No. *5 Lv. Ind polis 11.25am 11.55am 3.55pm 11.30pm 12.45am ar. Chicago. 5.15pm 5.45pm 9.50pm 6.55am 7.30am RETURNING.

Lv. Chicago. 8.25am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm 7.15pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves Indianapolis at 7:10 . m., for Lafayette.

DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and seclining-chair cars.

For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommodations and full information, call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

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City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kenneky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Bration.

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THE BEST -AND-Short Line

-TO THE-WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5. PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at *2:05 a. m., *11:40 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:20 p. m.
Trains arrive from Chicago at *2:20 a. m., *6 a. m., 12:45 p. m., *3:55 p. m. Local Sleeper leaves for Chicago at *11:20 p. m. Local Sleeper leaves Chicago at *11:25 p. m.; arrives at Indianapolis at 6 a. m.

licket offices, 26 South Illinois street,
Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

Indianapolis Gas Co

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street

\$100 May Bring Thousands \$1,000 May Bring a Fortune

A limited amount of the stock of the GOLD HILL MINING AND MILLING COMPANY is offered at 25 cents a share for development and machinery purposes.

Application for any number of shares will be received until the limited amount is disposed of, when an advance will be made to 50 cents and later to \$1. Remit currency by express. Make checks and drafts, postal orders payable to JOSEPH M. WULFF, Treasurer. Correspondence invited. Responsible agents wanted for the sale of first-class mining stocks. Address, JOSEPH M. WULFF, Treasurer, 29 Broadway, New York.

THE THOMAS HOTELS Are substantial and imposing structures, built of Portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and hallways are ornamented with marble. The rooms are finished in polished oak. These buildings are erected in such a way as to be practically fire-proof, and furnished with all modern conveniences suitable for a first-class modern hotel. Rooms—\$1.50 and upwards. Opposite grand entrance to World's Fair, Chicago.

JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor.

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The Indianapolis Warehouse Co. WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL-VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

Fair and warm.

GOING RAPIDLY

Men's and Youths' \$18, \$20 and \$22 Suits, at our special 1 price of

Boys' Long Pants \$10, \$12 and \$14 Suits, at our special price of

THIN CLOTHING in Alpaca, Lustre, Flannel, Serge, Drap d'Ete, Mohair, etc.

RPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

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100 CASES

INDIANA DAY, This company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago This company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago This company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago This for the round trip, good going on all trains of

SHANTONGS, CANTON CLOTHS, BRANDENBURG CLOTHS, PRINTED DOTTED SWISS,

SCOTCH LAWNS,

CHALLIES (WOOL, COTT. WARP, COTTON), THE NEW "MANDARIN" CLOTH,

FINE GINGHAMS, TOILE DU NORD, ETC., ETC.

Special-Full sample lines Linoleums, Floor Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Hosiery, Underwear, Comforts and Knit Woolens for all.

WILD-EYED BALD-HEADED ASSERTION

May induce a smoker to make one trial of a cigar, but taste and judgment enter into any subsequent transaction.

CUBANOLA is advertised to induce the smoker to make that first trial; after that he is secure as a regular consumer. Cubanola is now selling in Indiana at the rate of eight million cigars a year-more than any four other brands combined.

Ask your dealer for it.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ABTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTBONG & OJ 77 South Illinois Street

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AFTER THE LYNCHERS.

Decatur Grand Jury Orders the Arrest of Several in the Mob. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., June 13 .- The inquest on the body of Samuel J. Bush, the negro who was lynched by a mob in Decatur, June 8. was finished this evening, and the jury brought in a verdiet recommending that Charles B. Britton, William Vest, husband of the woman who was ravished by Bush, and Thomas Atterbury be held to await the action of the grand jury, which is now in session and will begin examining witnesses to-morrow morning. Britton, Atterbury and Vest will remain at liberty until they are taken in charge on bench warrants. There was no evidence presented connecting Walter Parker, son of Rev. T. A. Parker, of this city, with the affair. The State's attorney was informed that Parker had taken part in tying the negro's hands and feet, and he submitted this information to the jury while it was in session. It was alleged that Erskine Guyton, a reporter, would give testimony to that effect, but Guyton to-day testified that he only saw Parker in the jail and not near the post where the negro was hanged.

COMMISSIONER PECK DISAPPEARS.

He Is Reported to Have Fled to Europe-Stenographer Rogers Also Missing.

NEW YORK, June 18 .- An Albany special to the Herald says: "Ex-Labor Commissioner Peck has fled. His counsel said yesterday that he sailed on Saturday for Europe, but the lawyer could tell nothing further about him. The whereabouts of stenographer Rogers is also doubtful. It is said the Commissioner, on learning that he would be punished for burning his office records, quietly took a vacation. It is also said counsel has been ordered to produce him or take the consequence. Peck

is under \$1,000 bail." Another dispatch from Albany says that Mr. Peck will not return from Europe until next February. Mr. Peck goes to Europe as the representative of a syndicate of American journals. The district attorney says he might postpone Mr. Peck's trial until next fall, if he thought Mr. Peck would return by that time. Otherwise he

would proceed against his bondsmen. Protection from Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly than calomel or A CONVICT'S CRUEL REVENGE.

Thief Varney Throws Vitriol in the Face of William Elliott in the Ohio State Prison.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18 .- This morning at the penitentiary W. W. Varney, a Cincinnati thief, threw vitriol on William Elliott's face. Varney is a cutter in the State tailor shop. He claimed that Elliott had him removed by reporting falsely that he sold a coat to a guard. Elliott is the newspaper man who helped kill two men and wound eight or nine others on the street here Feb. 23, 1891.

When Elliot left his cell this morning he went to breakfast as usual, alone, via the chapel and the fire department, passing between them through a narrow alley. Varney was lying in wait. He struck Elliott with the nozzle of a fire hose, cutting a gash on his head three inches long and knocking him down. The nozzle is three feet long and weighs twenty pounds. Varney then, while Elliott was down, threw several ounces of vitriol in his face. Elliott's screams were heard 150 yards away, above the din of surrounding noises. His brother, Patrick Elliott, also a prisoner, ran to the spot and dashed a pail of water on William's burns.

The selerotic coat of Elliott's right eye is burned off. and the right eye itself is badly injured. The right side of his face and head are horribly burned. His face is swollen twice its usual size, and his eyes, also, to an extent which makes examination difficult. Two men were required to hold Elliott while he was being carried to the hospital, so greatly did he rave on account of the injury. Cocame and morphine were used to allay the pain. Dr. Rowles, prison physician, says it will take two days to determine the full extent of the injury. Varney says he got the vitriol in the photograph room, but he must have obtained it in the bolt shop. He is a diamond robber, and a "pal" of Prentice Tiller, who escaped from the Michigan penitentiary. Elliott's coat sleeve was burned off, and one arm and his side are badly burned. He says he never gave Var-ney cause for the act, being absolutely innocent of interference with his prison career. Varney says Elliott has been interfering with him for two years, and dogging him on all occasions. Varney is a seven-year man. Varney is to be turned over to the civil authorities. The penalty is not more than twenty years nor less than

Unknown Man Fatally Hurt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, III. June 13 .- A young man was thrown from the Big Four limited train as it was entering the city limits this afternoon and fatally injured. He was well dressed and about twenty-six years old. He has been unconscious since the accident and cannot be identified. Some money. a gold watch and a revolver were found in his clothes. Also a note addressed to Joseph White, Columbus, O., and an Epworth League card of the Third Methodist Church of Columbus, O.

Rev. O. B. Aylesworth, president of Drake University, and Prohibition candidate for Governor of lows, has been asked by the trustees of the university, who are mostly Republicans, to withdraw from politics or resign his position.

PAYING OUT GOLD FOR SILVER

Secretary Carlisle Discusses the Operation of the Sherman Purchase Act.

He Puts the Total Coinage of Silver Since 1878 at \$419,294,835, and Says Only \$58,016,019 Was in Circulation on June 1.

Nearly Fifty Millions' Worth of Bullion Paid for in Notes Redeemable in Gold.

Mild Financial Panics at Omaha and Detroit-Failure of a National Bank-Defalcation in a Savings Institution.

CARLILSE'S STOCK OF SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury Tells a Reporter What the Sherman Law Has Done. WASHINGTON, June 13.-A reporter, in conversation to-day with Secretary Carliste, suggested to him that there was a lack of precise information touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and, also, as to the manner in which the present operations of the treasury, under the so-called Sherman act, result in the payment of gold in the purchase of bullion. In reply to these suggestions, Secretary Carlisle said:

Carisie said:

"The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873, a perion of eighty-ene years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was \$0.45,838. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was resumed, under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars, of 472½ grains each, not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a beriod of twelve years, there was coined \$378,165,798. In addition to this there has been coined from trade dollars, \$5,078,472, and from the seigniorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 4, 1890, the sum of \$6,641,108, making the aggregate \$389,883,74 in full legal-tender silver money issued by the government since 1878. Of this amount only \$55,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government, or being represented by outstanding certificates. The act of July 14, 1890, required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 per month until the 1st day of July, 1891; and under this act there have been coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month until the 1st day of July, 1891; and under this act there have been coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1878, \$410,294,835, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty-one years.

"In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1878 and coined, as above stated, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the market price of silver \$103,411,386, thus showing a loss of \$10,835,534. By the terms of the act the Secretary of "The operations of the United States

and to prevent the depreciation of either, as compared with the other.

"The records of the Treasury Department show that during the thirteen months beginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31, 1893, the coin treasury notes, issued for the purchase of silver bullion, under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to \$49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was \$47,745,173. thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except \$2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it, is a question which Congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to."

The financial condition of the country. as viewed from a treasury standpoint, shows general improvement. Bank and commercial failures are fewer. Europe is buying our grain in greater quantities, gold shipments have ceased, at least for the present, confidence is being restored, and money is not so tight. The treasury net gold has increased from \$89,000,000 to \$91,300,000, and the demand for small money in the West will have the effect to further increase the treasury gold. The rate of exchange is sufficiently high to warrant the shipment of gold abroad, but the fact that commercial paper is for sale in Lon-don has a deterrent effect. There is a general feeling that the worst is passed, the weaker financial institutions and business firms having succumbed, while those that passed through, so far, unsoathed, are the stronger for having weathered the financial

MILD PANIC AT OMAHA. Suspension of a Savings Bank Leads to the

Failure of the American National. OMAHA, Neb., June 18 .- Omaha passed through a mild financial panic, to-day, as the result of the failure of the McCague Savings Bank, last evening. The news of the suspension of the savings bank, last night, was ground for the belief that any run this morning would be made upon the American National Bank, as that and the McCague Savings Bank were closely connected. To meet this emergency a request was made by the American National upon the Clearing House Association for funds to meet demands. The Clearing House Association was in session until 11 o'clock this morning. It was found that \$160,000 would be needed, and the association decided not to advance this amount, as it was feared the securities of the bank could not be realized upon promptly enough to relieve the bank's wants. Accordingly President John L. McCague decided not to open the doors of the bank this morning. This morning depositors, alarmed by reports, began a run on the savings banks of the city, the other national banks not being affected. The heaviest run was on the Omaha Savings Bank, acknowledged to be the soundest concern in the city, where all depositors were paid in cash. At 3 o'clock the bank closed and notified depositors that it would open at 9 A. M. and continue to pay in full. The Dime Savings Bank, the American Savings Bank and the Globe Loan and Trust Company took advantage | the forgeries

of the sixty-day rule, but other savings banks paid depositors in full on demand.

President McCague, of the American National, said this evening that his bank closed this morning with almost \$100,000 in cash and exchange in the bank, and that the mail this morning brought a remittance of \$20,000 from New York. He said that while adverse circumstances had overtaken the bank, he was positive that the depositors would be paid in full. The last statement of the bank, on May 4, showed a capital stock of \$200,000; loans and discounts, \$531,690; surplus, \$16,600; undivided profits, \$5,161; due depositors, \$577,526. The McCagues have issued a statement to the public in which they say:

The shrinkage of deposits during the past

The shrinkage of deposits during the past sixty days has been unusual and unexpected. This came at a time when, owing to the uncertainty as to the financial policy of the government and the general distrust existing in financial circles, it was impossible to quickly realize upon securities and thus meet the constant demand made by the depositors for money. In view of these facts, and in order to protect all our depositors and place the matter upon an equal basis we deemed it necessary to take the steps we have, in placing the McCague Savings Bank in charge of the State Banking Board, and the American National Bank in charge of the Controller of the Currency. We ask that our friends and patrons will continue to believe in us as they have in the past, and that they will rely upon our statements. The depositors in both the McCague Savings Bank and the American National Bank will be paid in full.

Financial Flurry at Detroit, DETROIT, June 13.-For some time there has been an uneasy feeling here in banking circles, occasioned by the numerous financial disasters that have recently occurred throughout the country, especially in the West. Although until this morning there had not been a decided run on any of the savings banks of Detroit, considerable money has been withdrawn in a quiet way. and to forestall any movement that might result disastrously to them and as an act of mutual protection the officers of these institutions met last night and resolved in case a run was started on any bank to demand the usual rinety days' notice for withdrawal of deposits. Ten banks signed the agreement. When the doors of the People's Savings Bank, one of the largest in Detroit, opened this morning an immense crowd of people flocked in with the intention of withdrawing their deposits. They were notified that ninety days' notice would be required. This seemed to allay the excitement somewhat. A long line of business men making heavy deposits also had much to do toward quieting the fears of smaller depositors. The deposits in the People's Savings Bank amount to over \$6,000,000. State Banking Commissioner Sherwood pronounces it and the other savings banks in the city in first-class consavings banks in the city in first-class condition, and says there is no occasion for

Defaications Argregating Over \$70,000. New York, June 13.-Defalcations aggregating \$70,800 have been discovered in the Irving Savings Institution, No. 96 Warren street, New York. The shortage was discovered by the State bank examiners, who are still at work on the books and will not complete their work of scrutinizing the bank's accounts for some time, as there are 17,000 individual accounts to investigate, besides the regular bank books. The officials implicated by the statement of the examiners are Clarence D. Heaton, of Brooklyn, who was president of the inof Brooklyn, who was president of the institution, and had overdrawn his account to the amount of \$27,100; ex-Secretary Wm. H. Buxton, of this city, and Paying Teller D. D. Tompkins. After the defalcations were discovered the resignations of the three officers named were received and accepted, and State Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston reported the facts of the case to the district attorney. Part of the money has been returned. The bank will lose nothing.

Superintendent Preston has placed the facts in his possession before the district attorney, and further developments as to the guilty parties will probably follow. Lawyer Stern said he could place his hands on the ex-president, secretary and paying teller whenever required to do so, but that the case is one for the district attorney to act upon. Tompkins is sixty years of age and has been with the bank more than twenty years. Mr. Heaton and Mr. Buxton had each been connected with the bank for about thirty years. Superintendent Preston to-night said that the defalcations had been going on for ten years. Tompkins said that he had used the money he abstracted for living expenses and Heaton said that he had lost \$15,000 by going on the bond of lawyer Cohen, who was associated with the Cassie Brooks case. will lose nothing.

A Blow at the Preservers' Trust. CHICAGO, June 13 .- Judge McConnell today hit the trusts a hard rap, particularly the Preservers' Trust. The so-called American Preservers' Association, a corporation representing the trust, is litigating with a recalcitrant member of the trust, Andrew Bishop. In overruling a demurrer by the association in the case Judge McConnell said: "No court on record should lend its legal operations to further the interests and carry out the purpose of a trust. To my mind the corporation known as the American Fruit-preservers' Association 18 but the agent of the trust, and as such the same illegality attaches to it as to the principal concern." As the case now stands the association has been granted three days in which to reply to Bishop. In case the association abides by its demurrer the case will be appealed to a higher court.

Franklin Buggy Company Fails. Columbus, O., June 13.—The Franklin Buggy Company has been put in the hands of a receiver, Mr. W. S. S. Rogers. It is the smallest and youngest company in the business in this city. Liabilities are stated to be about \$75,000. Assets will hardly cover that sum. William C. Reynolds is the president. The concern was not making money, and the receiver-ship is said to be intended to wind up a losing business, on account of the tightness of the times. More goods had been purchased than could be manufactured and disposed of profitably.

Other Business Troubles. KANSAS CITY. Mo., June 18 .- As the result of the suspension yesterday of the People's Savings Bank, an insignificant institution with deposits of only \$25,000, a run was started on the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank this morning. The bank took advantage of the thirty-day clause and that checked the run, and at noon it was practically over. None of the other banks experienced a run.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13 .- The Nashville Savings Company, of which Thomas S. Marrs is owner and president, filed an assignment to-night. The liabilities are \$2-2,876 and assets valued at about \$125,000. The deposits amount to \$109,010.22 and certificates of deposits \$72,911.21. Among the assets are \$60,000 on deposit with Arthur Ketchan & Co., suspended bankers of New LANSING, Mich., June 13 .- The Commis-

stoner of Banking has received notice that the State Bank of Crystal Falls has made an assignment. The bank was organized only a year ago. Its capital stock amounts to but \$25,000 and deposits \$60,000. The bank was involved in the bank failure of the Plankinton Bank in Milwankee. CLEVELAND, June 13,-At the instance of the National Bank of Commerce William

keynolds was to-day appointed receiver of the Williams Publishing Company, a concern doing a large printing and publishing

MOBERLY, Mo., June 13.—The Enchange Bank, of Moberly, which is the depository for the city, made a general assignment today for the benefit of creditors. It is beheved payments will be made in full. ROCKFORD, Ill., June 18 .- The Rockford Folding Bed Company assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$25,000. DENVER. Col., June 13 .- The Pioneer Lithographing Company bas failed. Lia-

bilities, \$35,000; assets \$5,500. Wilson Shannon Taggart, a forger of notes and checks for \$25,000, who mysteriously disappeared from Bellaire, O., ten months ago, has been arrested in Virginia. His father, aged eighty-five years, has been made penniless trying to pay off

Indiana's Building at the World's Fair Ready for Dedication on Thursday.

Interesting Facts About Its Construction. Architecture, General Appearance, Furnishings, Decorations and Cost to the State.

Most Comfortable, Cozy and Home-Like Place to Be Found on the Grounds.

Donations of Manufacturers and Business Men -Infanta Eulalia's Last Visit to the Fair -German Lay-The Little Javanese.

HOOSIER'S RESTING PLACE

Description of Indiana's Building at the Fair, Which Is to Be Dedicated To-Morrow.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, June 13.—The Indiana State building will be dedicated on Thursday. The fact has not made much of an impression upon the multitude as yet, for it takes a big thing to make itself known here, but when Governor Matthews and his gailyattired staff arrive, and the crowds find themselves shut out from the broad piazzas of the Indiana building by the other multitude of native Hoosiers who are expected, the fact will at least begin to be institutions met last night and resolved in | felt. The allasion to the plazza is not farfetched. "The fact is," said Mrs. Meredith to-day, "our building is very inviting to the people of our neighboring States, who crowd upon the broad porches to the exelusion of citizens of our own State."

"How has the building impressed architectural critics?" was asked of Mrs. Mere-

"I have heard no adverse criticism," said she, "but it may be because Mr. Henry L. Cobb, the architect, is so much admired here. One thing is certain: it answers the purpose for which it was intended exquisitely well. It obeys, also, the rule of the exposition management, which forbids anything in the way of exhibits to be dis-

played in the way of exhibits to be displayed in the building. It is only a rendezvous for Indiana people, and has everything needed for the convenience and comfort of those who frequent it. It is
not a pretentious building, but it
is not shabby in any particular.
It cost a great deal of money;
more, it may be, than it should, but the
conditions prevailing during the time of
its erection caused a double cost of nearly
everything. There are many things about
Indiana's exhibits that do her no credit,
but I do not believe the State building is
one."

The building is French Gothic in style of The building is French Gothic in style of architecture, having two square towers surmounting two doorways of solid stone, quarried in Indiana. The towers rise from opposite sides of the building and are of the same size and height. In this, perhaps, have a possible architectural defect. If the critical discover a stiffness about the contour of the building, in spite of the graceful, sloping roof, it is due to the regularity of these towers. They have a solid appearance, however, that gives the building pearance, hewever, that gives the building a substantial air. It cannot be said to be of the unsubstantial type of building, and its heavy proportions, by reason of these towers, relieve to some extent the feeling that it is overshodowed by the large State buildings of Illinois and California, which are about the nearest neighbors. Their architecture, however, is much more pre-

IT IS COMFORTABLE.

Hon. Clem Studebaker, president of the Indiana World's Fair Board, said to-day that there would be more comfort derived from the Indiana building than from any other of the State buildings. "The Illinois building," he said, "has no place for her people to rest, being filled with exhibits. There was no room for the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution there, as contemplated, and the use and freedom of our building was tendered. We have plenty of room for their accommodation as the meeting on the 17th inst."

Among the visitors to-day were William Dudley Foulke and three daughters. He expressed admiration for the appearance of the building, saying that it reminded him of the Palais de Justice at Rouen. The interior arrangements he complimented quite highly, and was laudatory in his praise of the statuary in the reception foom.

But, opinions aside, for these vary, the united verdict is that the Indians building is a useful, comfortable and restful structure. No one who has not tramped the miles of heat-reflecting pavements and endured the glare of the sun against the white buildings will fully appreciate this restful quality. The spacious verandas, reception rooms and halls are filled with easy-sitting chairs, which are always occupied by people in time of sun or in time of rain. The general air of the structure, rain or shine, is one of protection, and the wide doorways permit a pleasant circulation

The visitor entering the building steps from piazza into the general reception room, and sees a very handsome blue tile mantel, mammoth in size, in which a large mirror is set. Foreigners, the Century says, are prone to say that Americans stick a looking glass wherever possible, but the custom is not to be criticised. This mirror is certainly not in bad taste. The mantel gives a tone of elegance to the inside finish of this large apartment. The value of the mantel is \$1,-500, but the cost to the State was only \$225. The remainder is the donation of the En-Co., both of Indianapolis. The tile for the lower floor was furnished by the former

CREDITABLE STATUARY. In this large apartment are placed three pieces of statuary that do credit to the State. The center piece is entitled "Nymph;" representing a woman of graceful proportions and undraped bosom and shoulders, hanging her head in modesty. It is the work of Miss Jennette Scudder, of Terro Haute. With many it is the favor-ite of these "three graces." Miss Soudder was paid \$1,000 for the statue by the Art Society of Terre Haute, and after the fair it will be made imperishable and erected in

I'be statue to the left represents a majestic woman, typical of youth, dignity and vigorous mentality. In one hand is a book, with finger in the leaves, while the other has the position of an expository gesture to the side. There is, withal, a pose of womanly sweetness. It is essentially an Indiana club woman, fin de siecle, The statue is the work of Miss Frances Goodwin, of New Castle, who received \$800 for it, contributed by women of the State. There is no question but this piece receives much admiration.

The third piece is called the crowning piece. It is the work of Miss Retta T. Matthews, who also received \$800 for her iabor. The statue has been highly praised, and was recently the subject of an article

in the Journal. From the reception room doors open on either side of the tile mantel to a transverse hallway, broad- and well-lighted. Here, also, is a large mantel built of Indiana colitic stone. It is massive in proportions and sustains the substantial elegance of the surroundings. It was donated by the Bedford steam stone works, and represents a value of \$1,200.

The check room and the postoffice occupy a small apartment to the right of this mantel. The postoffice is a very attractive piece of work, the gift of the In-dianapolis Keyless-lock Company. It is of art glass mosaic of surpassing richness, and is finished in quartered oak, matching the inside finish of the building. It will be in operation when the building is dedicated. The postmaster is yet to be appointed by the donating company. The arrangements are complete for a quick and